SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1845.

THE UNION AND THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

"E'en though vanquished he could argue still." The power of disputation ascribed by Goldsmith to his Village Schoolmaster is thrown into the shade by the endowments of our Official Editor; and hi appetite for argument seems as unappeasable as his powers are untiring. Nothing can satisfy or silence him. In the matter of the Texan boundary w called to our aid the emphatic authority of Senator Benton and President Jackson, statesmen of his own party, who, if they never claimed any thing that was wrong, certainly never gave up any thing that was our right. We know, indeed, that the time was when the editor of the Union did not hold the opinions of General Jackson in the highest es teem; but the opinions of President Jackson we thought possessed more weight with him, and when endorsed by those of the distinguished Senator of Missouri, we indulged the hope that they would prove sufficient, if not to settle the boundary, a least to redeem our patriotism in venturing to agree with them. Vain hope. Instead of a graceful acknowledgment that, with authority so high, we had at least "color of right" on our side, the editor plunges into a fresh ocean of invective, and gives us two columns of reply, original and compiled. We would fain follow him through his rejoinder, restate and reinforce our own positions, and answer what is new in his article, if indeed there be any

thing new; but it would be a waste of labor upo

him and a waste of room for our readers. If con-

vinced, it would be "against his will." Having

moreover, no relish for argument for argument's

sake, it is our custom, when we have said what we

have to say on a subject, to let it pass for what it

is worth, and drop it. He, "ardent as a southern

sun can make him," delights in the lists, and would

hack his blade upon any foe sooner than have

We requested the editor to combat the exposi tions of Messrs, Benton and Jackson of the boundary question, not ours. He replies by citing on his side Messrs. VAN BUREN, FORSYTH, JEFFERSON. MADISON, MONROE, ADAMS, CLAY, and WALKER; a formidable array of names indeed, and worthy of all respect, could they be all truly invoked in the attempt to change the line which Mr. BENTON says " divided the ancient Louisiana from New Mexico." But this is not the case. In regard to the opinion of Col. Benton, he replies that he admires our adroitness in bringing up the heavy battery of the Senator from Missouri to our relief; that he respects Col. B. as much as we can; is grateful for his brilliant services, &c.; but prefers not to answer himself the speech of Col. B. of May, 1844, upon which we rely; and therefore will simply republish the reply of Mr. Senator WALKER, which he accordingly subjoins. These are antagonists no unworthy of each other, and we are willing to re mit the argument to the arbitrament of their respective speeches.

One word more. The editor of the Union is fond of vaunting his patriotism, and seems to measure that virtue by the extent to which he pushes the claims of his own country and curtails those of others. We do not object to this in the editor of official position. But we wish the editor to learn is the patriotism, not of grasping all that can be got, but in guarding the honor of the country by keeping it in the right; a patriotism that would sacrifice all the wastes between the Mississippi and Cape Horn sooner than wrest one league of territory from weak neighbor unrighteously, and stand before the impartial world as a wrong-doer and an oppressor

Extract of a letter from Austin, in Texas, to th editor of the New Orleans Picayune, dated the 23d of July, and received by the mail of Tuesday evening: " We have literally complied with the terms proposed by the United States. Although many citizens do feel great uneasi ness on the subject of boundary, the resolutions of our Con gress and our ordinance in Convention yield the settlement o boundary to the Rio del Norte is not only indispensable to our safety and repose, but to the United States Government. The old boundary was the Nucces, and its line is within thirty miles of San Antonio. The distance thence to the Rio de Norte varies from two to three hundred miles. It is unsettled and uncultivated, except immediately on the bank of that And unless we occupy that river, there is no locality for slaves west of the Colorado, which is the finest country we have for cotton, sugar, stock, the ordinary farming purbetter for Texas to occupy that position before annexation

and a citizen of the United States generously offered to furnish provisions and munitions of war for the enterprise. Our people were eager for it, when, to blast these hopes, the President. treaty with Mexico and his proclamation for an armistice made its appearance, admitting a disputed boundary, which no Texan had before allowed to be questioned."

THE COTTON CROP. Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated Montgon Extract of a lotter to the Bullots, dated islosagement, barna, August 14 : "Our corn and cotton crops will be ver mce of the lon rought we have had. New cotton begins to come in freely

MAMMOTH REMAINS .- A letter dated at Newburgh, i Orange county, New York, states that the remi todon have recently been discovered and exhurabout six miles west of that place. "This (says the letter is the fourth skeleton of the mammoth that has been discover ed in this county; but while all the others have been imperfect, many of the bones never having been discovered, this one is entire, every bone having been found, even to the small s of the feet and tail, and in a complete state of preserva -the enamel on the teeth being as perfect as if in th may be formed when I state that the skull alone weighs seve ounds. The tusks are over nine feet long. Acro nes he measures about seven feet. The position of the at death was clearly discernible. He had evidently his forelegs spread out, and in this posture he was found."

spirit of the paragraph to which it refers on Tuesday night. In saying that the Union seemed to think that the article in the "Missourian" proceeded from Col. Brator, we expressed only the impression which the language of the Union made on us. The Union, it is true, said that the article "most promite the selitor of the Missourian." but in ate Col. B.'s

THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The New York Journal of Commerce gives a pared the following analysis:

There will be (including Florida) fifty-four memfrom Virginia, Mississippi, Indiana, and Tennesseewill most probably be Democrats, making the Se- by little more than a hundred votes.) nate, when full, to consist of twenty-four Whigs and thirty Democrats.

Democrats expires in 1847; of four Whigs and Democrats in 1851.

Three of the four to be elected will hold office until 1851; the fourth, from Mississippi, (in place of Mr. Walker,) until 1847. The Senators from Florida have not vet been classed.

The House of Representatives has all been elected with the exception of the six members from Maryland and the four from Mississippi-and four racancies, one each from Florida, Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire. There are also two acancies from death-one in New Jersey and one in Louisiana. We give a statement of the political character of the House so far as elected, and a omparison in the same point of view with the former Congress. The States are arranged in the order in which the elections took place:

STATES.	28th Congress.		29th Congress.		
	Whigs.	Democrats.	Whigs.	Natives.	Democrats.
Louisiana *	-	4	1	1	2
Illinois	1	6	1	-	6
Missouri		5	-	-	5
Vermont	3	1	3	1	1
Maine*	2 2	4	1	-	5
Georgia		6	4	20125	4
Pennsylvania	12	12	10	2	12
Jhio	9	12	8	-	13
South Carolina	-	7			7
Arkansas		1			1
New York	10	24	9	4	21
New Jersey *	1	4	3		1
Michigan	The same	3	-		3
Massachusetts *	8	1	9		2
Delaware	PERSON WASHINGTON	-	1		935
Rhode Island	2	-	2	192	-
New Hampshire *	7	3	-	-	3
New Hampshire Virginia	3	12	1	134	14
Connecticut	-	4	4	-	-
Indiana	5 5	8	7	-	8
Kentucky	5	5	7	-	3
Pennessee		6	5	-	6
North Carolina	4	5	3	-	6
Alabama	1	6	1	-	6
Vacancies. Totals	71	139	75	6	127

Showing a Whig gain of five, and a Democratic loss of twelve. Of the members who voted for Mr. McKav's bill for the alteration of the Tariff at the last session of Congress, and were candidates for re-election, thirteen have been superseded, of whom twelve have been succeeded by Whigs and Natives. Of those who voted against it, and were candidates for re-election, sixteen are superseded. of whom nine have been succeeded by Whigs and Natives.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

We hasten to lav before the readers of the Tropic the latest news from Mexico. The Water Witch left Vera Cruz on the 5th instant, and arthe Union; it is in keeping perhaps with the uncal-rived here between five and six o'clock this mornculating ardor of his nature, and the duties of his ing. It seems that, after all the gasconading desofficial position. But we wish the editor to learn patches of the Mexican Minister, a declaration of that there is a quality of patriotism less belligerent war is now very doubtful. Our prompt and intel-

VERA CRUZ, AUGUST 4, 1845. stant, for which there are four candidates-say, General Herrera, President ad interim; General Almonte, ex-Mexican Minister at Washington; Gomez Farias, and one other whose name has escaped my memory. The Presidency, however, seems to lay between the two former, one of whom it is supposed will be the successful candidate

Almonte has offered his services to the Government in th

pproaching campaign against Texas. altimo, in seven days from Galveston, bringing the news of the annexation of Texas being confirmed by President Jones, and also that a body of United States troops, say about 4,000 en, were expected at Galveston in the course of a few days. It appears now that our Government is in no hurry to deare war against the United States; or, at any rate, it seems to be the general opinion that she will merely attempt to re ot making any declaration of war. O ourse the news by the Persian caused a great excitement throughout the country. The Ministry has presented an act to the two Chambers for their deliberation-

1st. To declare war against the United States 2d. Authorizing them to raise a foreign or national l to be requisite to carry on a war and re-conquer Texas.

and if they get the "l'argent" there is no doubt they will make the attempt to again get possession, though it is doubtful whether they declare war against the United States or not The tariff question is still under discussion, or rather has een referred to a committee; but if they procrastis they generally do, God knows when we shall get sight of the will lose a great deal, as merchants do not like to ship with so

Avoust 5 .- The Water Witch not sailing yesterday, pen to say that we have no news from the American squad n, but it is thought here that it will soon appear.

Rumors were brought by the above arrival of the march towards Texas of 10,000 Mexican troops, but these reports are not confirmed by the Mexican

newspapers.

A letter received by a commercial house at New Orleans says that the differences existing between the United States and Mexico "may eventually lead to a war," and that "it will be very difficult to raise the sum" demanded to carry on a war. The writer is " therefore still in hopes that the difficulties in question will be peaceably adjusted, and the com-mercial intercourse remain undisturbed."

Another letter says that " although our Governnent has communicated to the Chambers a declaraion of war against the United States, yet it appears that no such formal step will be taken, but measures will be adopted to raise and equip a sufficient force to march upon Texas, and to do the utmost to reconguer that territory."

On Monday evening last an affray took place at the corner of On Monday evening last an affray took place at the corner of

Some twenty thousand barrels of flour have been taken in

New York for the English market, in fulfilment of orders WILLIAM Z. KENDALL, son of Hon. AMOS KENDALL, Mr. JOSIAN R. BAILY, printer, and Mr. WILLIAM RUFUS ELLIOT. n which Elliot, who was armed with a six barrelled revolving He then escaped through Fuller's Hotel, obtained a back, and went to the house of Mr. George Parker, on C street, where, by the advice of his friends, he surrende preful and patient investigation of the ed to this unfortunate result, the examining court refu bail in the sum of \$3,000 for the latter.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

We are at length assured by the Raleigh Register The following Circular and list of questions from appointed. Of the fifty actual members at this day C. Dobbin, John R. J. Daniel, James J. McKay, of the intention of the Executive. That intenti

shows in strong colors the outrageous character of We incline to think, however, that the informa-The term of service of twelve Whigs and five the gerrymander perpetrated by the Locofoco mar tion which they will elicit will be any thing but jority in the Legislature of 1842, when, with such full and correct. Those who can give correct thirteen Democrats in 1849; of eight Whigs and six an exhibit of an election as the above, we could vet, information will be apt to question the right to reto-morrow, if we had the chance, elect a Whig Go- quire it, and those who do respond will probably vernor by four or five thousand majority.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.

We have received sufficient returns from Tenessee to authorize the announcement of the folowing as the Members of Congress elect: Wm. E. Cocke, John H. Crozier, Meredith P. Gen-TRY, JOSEPH H. PEYTON, MILTON BROWN, Whigs; ANDREW JOHNSON, ALVAN CULLOM, GEORGE W. JONES, BARCLAY MARTIN, L. B. CHASE, F. P. STAUNTON, Locos; the political division of parties eing five to six, the same as in the last Congress.

We have before expressed our fears of the defeat of the Whig candidate for Governor in this State. Later accounts confirm these apprehen- October next. ions. Mr. Aaron V. Brown is elected, though by what majority is not yet known-probably about two thousand votes. The Nashville Whig attributes this result to the apathy of the Whig party, and thinks that the entire vote of the State will fall short of that of last year by twenty thousand or upwards. The Legislature is also lost, by a very small majority; so that our friends have only retained their former position so far as regards the number of Representatives whom they have elected to Congress.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

It is ascertained that the Whigs have carried seven out of the ten Congressional districts of Kentuckybeing a gain of two Representatives in Congress. The names of the Members elect are: JOHN H. McHENRY, HENRY GRIDER, JOSH, F. BELL, BRYAN R. Young, Wm. P. Thomasson, Garrett Davis, AND. TRUMBO, Whigs; JAMES P. MARTIN, LYNN BOYD and JOHN W. TIBBATTS, Democrats. The Legislature is largely Whig, of course. sixth district was very imprudently lost by the Whigs. This is the strongest Whig district in Kentucky, and is to be represented in the next Congress by a member of opposite politics, on acount of an unfortunate division in the Whig ranks, which induced them to run two candidates. The mited vote for Adams and McKee, the Whig candidates, is 6,855, and for Martin 4,059-showing Whig majority of 2,796; and yet, whilst three other districts in this State have been nobly reeemed, this one has been lost!

ALABAMA ELECTION.

With the exception of some ten or twelve counties, we have reports of the vote for Governor throughout the entire State of Alabama, which render certain the election of Joshua L. Martin, over NATHANIEL TERRY, the regular candidate of the ocofoco party, by from two to three thousand najority. The majority for HENRY W. HILLIARD, the Whig Representative to Congress from the second district, is upwards of one hundred and fifty

IOWA ELECTION.

An election was held in the Territory of Iowa n the 4th instant, for a Delegate to Congress, and pursuant to an act of the Legislative Council) to est again the popular sentiment with regard to the acceptance of a State Government, with the re-stricted boundaries prescribed in the act of the last Congress. 'The returns indicate the re-election of A. C. Donge to Congress, but the adoption of the onstitution is doubtful

NAVAL PREPARATIONS .- We learn from the Union the frigate Potomac, which lately returned to Pensacola in conse-Pensacola; she is probably already nearly in order for going to sea. The Marion, at Boston, is nearly ready. The Congress, at Norfolk, will be ready in about two weeks, and will sail for the Pacific, under Captain Stockton. The Columbia at Norfolk, and the United States, at Boston, (both frigates, will, as a reserve force, be ready for sea, the one in thirty, the other in forty days, if needed. The brig Dolphin, at Norfolk.

is ready for sea, as also the sloop Dale. It is to be hoped (remarks the Union) there will be no oc easion for employing any part of this additional force; but it to be prepared to protect it. The

ago. The Cyane will be a valuable aid to our squadron in ocean; and, with the returning East India squad tration is taking every precautionary measure to meet any Texas, and providing arms and rations for any add force which the Texans may bring to our aid. We are col-Mexico should be mad enough to declare war, and attack us, we shall be prepared to meet her at once.

TROOPS FOR TEXAS. - Gen. WORTH, the commanding of icer at St. Augustine, has received orders to send three con panies of United States troops from that post to New Orleans.

thing took place at the town of Holguin, Island of Cuba, on the 4th ultimo, killing fifteen persons in the town, in and ear the public square. The greatest loss of life was, howe to between forty and forty-five! At St. Jago the heat had died from the effects of the sun. The drought con that part of the island in all its previous intensity.

THE OREGON EMIGRANTS .- The St. Joseph Gazette, pub lost their way, and despair of getting on this season. They were about eight hundred miles above Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river, and are planting buckwheat with the expectation of obtaining provisions on which they may resume their ourney next spring.

A very tolerable Potomac shad, twenty-two inches long was caught at Ramsay's wharf, at this place, on Thursday af-termoon. This is considered, by the fishermen, a singular ocauled up, like "a fish out of water. his shad must have overslept him

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION.

has resulted in the choice of the following Repre- cial paper on the 16th instant, and we insert them sentatives: James Graham, Alfred Dockery, Dan- for the information of our readers. They are, bers of the Senate, of whom four have yet to be IEL M. BARRINGER, Whigs; DAVID S. REID, JAMES without any comment of ours, sufficiently indicative twenty-four are Whigs and twenty-six are Demo- HENRY S. CLARK, ASA BIGGS, Locofocos. In the is, of course, a modification and reduction of the crats. The four to be appointed-viz. one each last Congress there were four Whigs; so that we Tariff. Some objection has been made to the inhave lost one member-(in Mr. RAYNER's district, quisitorial character of these inquiries; but, as they are not to be answered on compulsion, we are not The Register remarks that the foregoing result disposed to arraign the proceeding on that ground. give nothing which can form a safe guide for any legislative action on a subject so delicate and so important as a re-arrangement and reduction of the Tariff. Were all the questions fully and satisfac-

(CIRCULAR.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JULY 10, 1845. pounded by the Treasury Depart information in regard to the tariff. You will please obtain answers to these questions from liable sources, so as to have the answers here by the first

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. J. WALKER,

State and county in which the manufactory is situated 2. Kind or description of the manufactory; and when the stabilished; and whether a joint-stock con
4. Capital invested in ground and buildings, and

ower, and in machinery?

5. Average amount in materials, and in cash for the purchase of materials, and payment of wages?

6. Annual rate of profit on the capital invested since the establishment of the manufactory; distinguishing between the rate of profit upon that portion of the capital which is bornered. rowed, after providing for the interest upon it, and the rate of profit upon that portion which is not borrowed?

7. Cause of the increase (or decrease, as the case may be)

same State and county?

9. Amount of articles annually manufactured since the lue of each kind

Quantity and value of different kinds of raw materi 11. Cost in the United States of similar articles of

facture imported from abroad, and from what countries?

12. Number of men, women, and children employed, and average wages of each class?

13. How many hours a day employed, and what portion of 14. Rate of wages of similar classes otherwise em

16. Whether the manufactures find a market at th factory; if not, how far they are sent to a market?

7. Whether foreign articles of the like kinds enter into com-tion with them at such place of sale; and to what extent

18. Where are the manufactures consumed?

19. Whether any of the manufactures are exported to reign countries; and, if so, where?

20. Whether the manufacture is sold by the manufacture cash; and, if on credit, at what credit? if bartered,

21. Whether the cost of the manufactured article (to the

manufacturer) has increased or decreased; and how much, in each year, from the establishment of the manufactory; and whether the increase has been in the materials or the labor, and at what rate? 22. The prices at which the manufactures have been sold

by the manufacturer since the establishment?

23. What rate of duty is necessary to enable the man turer to enter into competition in the

the duty on such articles to prevent fraud?

25. What has been the rate of your profits annually for the last three years? and, if it be a joint stock company, what dividends

sists of the price of the raw material, what portion of t wages of labor, and what portion of the profits of capital? 27. What amount of the agricultural productions of the country is consumed in your establishment, and what an

of other domestic productions? 28. What quantity or amount of manufactures, syou make, are produced in the United States, and amount in your own State?

29. If the duty upon the foreign manufacture of the kind

of goods which you make were reduced to twelve and a hal per cent., with a corresponding reduction on all the imports, would it cause you to abandon your business, or would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?

30. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in

what way would you employ your capital?

31. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to twelve and a half per cent.?

32. Are not the manufactures of salt and iron, remote from the project of importation, and form in the project of investments.

the points of importation, out of foreign competition within a certain circle around them; and what is the extent of that capital bears to that which is real?

34. What amount of reduction in the duties

per cent. and how gradual the reduction should be a 35. If minimums should be abolished, and the duty assessed upon the actual value of the imported article in the American can port, what rate of ad valorem duty would be equivalently the present with the minimum

he present with the minimum?

36. What would be the operation of this change upon frauds at present supposed to be practised 37. Proportion which the production by

38. Extent of individual and house

39. Average profit of money or capital in the United State
40. Average rate of wages?

Senor Arrangoiz, the late Mexican Consul

on Saturday, the 9th instant. We learn from the left the period of the departure of the Consul wholly to his own discretion. The instructions were predicated, not upon a declaration of war, but upon the present unsettled relations between the two counries. Previous to his departure he addressed the subjoined brief circular to his countrymen in the

United States:

MEXICAN CONSULATE, NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 8, 1845. By order of his excellency the President of the Republ that his Excellency has determined that this consulate be closed, and that I return to Mexico, taking with me its archives, in consequence of the state of our relations with the United States. In compliance with this order, I will this day close my office, and will sail to-morrow for Vera Cruz on board the Mexican schooner Relampago.

F. DE ARRANGOIZ, Consul.

RETURN OF THE FRIGATE POTOMAC.—The following is an

"PENSACOLA, AUGUST 6. two inches long, "We arrived here last night, and are now lying outside of the harbor. We left Pensacola on the 29th ultimo for Veramen, a singular octrier born," as it that he got a little anxious about it, and gave the order to LATER FROM TEXAS.

The cutter Woodbury, which left Aransas on the list of the 29th Congress, from which we have pre- that the Congressional election in North Carolina the Secretary of the Treasury appeared in the Offi-Orleans. Major Donelson came passenger in her. is full of just reflections and important information. The United States steamer Monmouth had arrived at Aransas in a leaking condition, so bad that the pumps were going

entinually to keep her affoat. The sloop-of-war St. Mary's arrived at Galveston on the 7t com Corpus Christi. There are one thousand troops at St. Joseph's Island, where they are comfortably situated. Their alterior destination seems not to have been fully dete

apon. The Falmouth was daily expected in the Gulf. The Norfolk Herald has the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in that city, dated "UNITED STATES SHIP ST. MARY'S,

GALVESTON, AUGUST 7, 1845.

"We sailed yesterday from Arausas, having convoyed from New Orleans to that place two merchant ships with troops, numbering fifteen hundred, Brigadier General Taylor, comnumbering fifteen hundred, Brigadier General Taylor, commander-in-chief, and is encamped for the present on St.
Joseph's Island. As soon as the troops can be conveyed to the
main land, he will take up his march for Corpus Christi.
There is a good deal of difficulty in deviving means for transporting the men across the bay; and, in consequence of the
very shoal water, it can be done only by the use of flat boats,
which yet remain to be constructed. We have sent them all Tariff. Were all the questions fully and satisfactorily answered, or the major part of them, they would doubtless embody a mass of valuable statistical information, although we should hope not to see it employed in the evil purpose of breaking down the Protective System.

Tariff. Were all the questions fully and satisfactory to the use of flat boats, which yet remain to be constructed. We have sent them all the spare spars and lumber we can well afford. The Falmouth arrived at Aransas yesterday morning with orders to afford all necessary assistance to the army, and her carpenters it employed in the evil purpose of breaking down in Galveston will be about forty-eight hours, when we shall the protective System. cans have an army of 20,000 men. No doubt our people think that fifteen hundred men are sufficient to eat up Mexico, castles and all, but it will be found that the drilled Mexican soldiers are any thing but contemptible foes. The greatest source of apprehension to our army, however, is from the Camanche Indians, a fierce and warlike tribe in the very heart of Texas, and, excited against us, they would prove a most dis-tressing enemy. We expect to be in Pensacola in a few weeks. All well on board this ship."

THE SECOND DRAGOONS .- The Van Buren (Arkansas ntelligencer of the 2d instant mentions the receipt of intelligence that the Dragoons which were ordered into Texas rendezvoused near Nacogdoches, waiting for wagons and supediately to Austin by forced marches. Much excitement, says the Intelligencer, was caused in Harrison county by the orders were not accompanied with any assigned cause, and many feared that the Camanches might "These estimates may appear extravagant, but taking the save threatened a descent upon that city while the Convention was in session, to capture the members. The orders for the engagement of wagons, &c. were countern troops at once put in motion for Austin.

THE ANTI-RENT TROUBLES

We find in the Albany Argus the following letter. from a correspondent at Delhi, dated on Saturday "Nothing of consequence has transpired here since Wed needay until this morning. Mr. McKennan, of Masonville, captured three more yesterday, who were on their way to Pennsylvania. They had previously been arrested in the town of Tompkins and discharged for want of evidence to detain them. Mr. McKennan did not like their appearance and conduct, and so told them they must come along with him. They assented, and before they had come three miles they began to

Northrop, was one of the principal chiefs, and had sixty-three men disguised and armed under his command on the day Sheriff Steele was shot. He says Warren W. Scudder, of Roxbury, (the man for whose apprehension the Sheriff has a offered a reward of \$300,) was the commander-in-chief that

them the sale was adjourned to August 7th.
"This man (Northrop) is very penitent; says he expects to lose his life, but that he shall tell all; and he has disclosed more important facts than any one who has yet testified. He corroborates Wright's statements and testimony in every respect. Timothy Corbin, jr. went out with a posse last evening, and returned this morning with seven prisoners. He arresed them in Andes and Bovina. Four of them are Indian

he had arrested in Hobart on his own responsibility. They were passing through the town, and their conduct excited his important arrest, and reflects much credit on General Griffin.

"Earll has been under examination to-day. He is so deeply implicated by the testimony given by Northrop to-day that he can scarcely escape. Earll's testimony was any thing but calculated to help out his case. [Earll's wife, since his arrest, has paid his rent in full.]

"The jury was drawn to-day. The grand jury for the

Renters, and commanded the Indians in March when Steele heroic wife, as our readers will remember, with a carving-knife ment, which we translate from the Gaceta of the in her hand, prevented them from taking his life.

Egerton, who was with Steele when he was shot, has been appointed under Sheriff in his place, has already made three cognizance of the Government arrests, and is active and undaunted in the discharge of his duties, notwithstanding the threats which have been made against his life. A correspondent of the Atlas says of him :

"He is a worthy successor of Steele, of whose cool and in-Hunting s are friend not to proceed to the place of sale, and that his life was in danger. He replied, he did not doubt her tual war, the most strict neutrality between conte

At the latest accounts, furnished the Argus by a gentleman brought in by the several posses from different quarters-some of them arrested as witnesses, but the greater portion of them proved to have been concerned as principals or subordinate bettors in the outrages that resulted in Steele's death. Among New Orleans, sailed from that place for Vera Cruz the prisoners brought in by Corbin were the two Sanfords father and son, at whose house Scudder staid the night before Tropic that the instructions from his Government the sale. Mr. Lunn was another, at whose house Scudde stopped on the day of the sale, and where he and others dis-guised themselves before going on the ground.

The facts that have been brought out in proof before the

coroner's jury show strong and conclusive testimony against some of those in custody. It is in proof, from the wife of Earli and a woman employed at his house, that Earli furnished the Indians with provisions on the morning of the sale—and, among other things, mutton, potatoes, bread, and butter, in considerable quantities. A Mr. Reeside, one of the prisoners, after some equivocation, finally confessed that he was on the ground at the time of Steele's death, in disguise and armed, and that he acted as a chief on the occasion under Scudder, the head chief or sachem. It is also in proof that Squires, at whose house were found the pistol taken from Corbin, in September, and the ten Indian disguises, told Scudder on the day of the sale, "now is your time to strike the fatal blow—

A correspondent of the Atlas, writing from Delhi under date of August 17th, represents the excitement as unabated, the ounty as not far recovered from anarchy, and the impressio general that nothing short of the power of the State can maintain the laws and preserve order

SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS, -The Red River Reput lican of the 2d instant states that this fine regiment, which left Fort Jesup for Texas on the 25th ultimo, had not proceed ed far from their old post before Col. Twises and one or two other officers were attacked with fever, and obliged to suspend their march.

The Detroit Advertiser states that the loss of life occ by the sinking of the British steamboat Kent, on Lake Eric will not be greater than has been stated. STATISTICS OF TEMPERANCE.

The New York Tribune of the 20th instant cor We present a summary of this article, under the

conviction that it cannot be too widely disseminated : "The evils resulting from spirit-drinking and the traffic in intoxicating liquors had become so enormous and so over whelming, that, if some general movement had not taken place to check their evil influence, ruin and desolation seemed nevitable. The almost universal belief that intoxicating iquors, as a beverage, were beneficial, and even necessary, was rapidly preparing not only the people of these states, but the world, for universal most happily, this great delusion, which has enticed millions of human beings to destruction, is rapidly passing away : the experiment of entire ABSTINENCE HAS BEEN TESTED, and iquors, as a beverage, are never beneficial, but always in

"The Hon. B. F. BUTLER, late Attorney General of the United States, after a most careful investigation of the evils resulting from the use of ardent spirits, found that the yearly those other vile poisons sold and drank under the alluring name of cordials. These would have added fifty per cent. loss to his calculations. Could it be possible to save all this normous waste of property by the universal adoption of the principle of total abstinence, it would, according to Mr. But-ler's estimate, (founded on ardent spirits alone,) enable the State of New York to sustain a debt, at five per cent. interest, of about three hundred and fifty millions of dollars, for any rational public improvement, and our nation a debt of twenty-eight hundred millions of dollars, at the same rate of nterest. The State could make with this eighteen millions. eretofore wasted in rum, over fourteen hundred miles of railplies, and that while there they were ordered to proceed imhundred and forty millions wasted, (and worse than wasted,) over eleven thousand five hundred miles of railroad yearly, at the same cost.

Union now at twenty millions, and estim the average cost of strong drink to each person per day, it teen millions of dollars yearly.

"The pecuniary loss is a small consideration, in view of the moral blight which the sale and use of intoxicating liquors inflict upon the community. The debt of Great Britain is not quite one thousand millions of pounds sterling. In ten years. taking the population at thirty millions, and the use of stron drink at three pence sterling per day to each, it would s to £1,368,750,000 sterling, £368,750,000 more than the the people of Great Britain abstain entirely for ten years from the use of all intoxicating liquors, that the saving to the whol nation would be equal to their present debt in capital alone

Why will not political economists look into these estimates "The foregoing remarks and estimates have been elicited by the late interesting intelligence from Germany

"All the German societies at Hamburg have adopted the Sheriff Steele was shot. He says Warren W. Seudder, of Roxbury, (the man for whose apprehension the Sheriff has offered a reward of \$300,) was the commander-in-chief that day, and the man who presented his sword to Sheriff Wright's breast when W. was walking in front of the Indian line. The number of Indians in the field on that day he states at 220, and the number stationed in the woods, to cut off the posse, at 40—all armed.

"It is ascertained also who it was that warned out the Indians on the 29th of July, the day first set down for the sale. Northrop says the man was engaged three days in warning them out; that they were ordered out at the request of Earll, to prevent the sale of his property; and that they went to Earll's house, after the sheriff had left, and that Earll told them the sale was adjourned to August 7th.

"This man (Northrop) is very penitent; says he expects to lose his life, but that he shall tell all; and he has disclosed more inventant feet, there is a superstant feet, the sheriff had left, and that Earll told them the sale was adjourned to August 7th.

"This man (Northrop) is very penitent; says he expects to lose his life, but that he shall tell all; and he has disclosed more inventant feet, the entire Catholic clergy rose for it, like one man, pledge. Eight hundred German physicians, in addi that there the entire Catholic clergy rose for it, like one man preaching from all the pulpits total abstinence, and alread-one hundred thousand have given their pledge."

The advantages, both social and national, which necessarily flow from habits of temperance among a people, appear to us too self-evident to need insist perversity of human nature, however, is so great, and the power of habit so strong, that the cause of Temperance, though rapidly onward, has yet a long and arduous task to accomplish before to heap " line upon line and precept upon precep efore their great and good work will b ed. Such statements as the above must set men to thinking, and, from correct thoughts, wise and proper action will be more or less produ

BUENOS AVRES.

We have received (says the Boston Daily Advertiser) Buenos Ayres papers to the 9th of June, in which we find some articles of intelligence which was surrounded at Mr. Hunting's hotel, in Andes, and his will be new to our readers. The following state-6th, may be considered as semi-official, as it is evident it would not have been published without the

is, and is active and undaunted in the discharge of his is, notwithstanding the threats which have been made not his life. A correspondent of the Atlas says of him: He is a worthy successor of Steele, of whose cool and intable courage we heard many anecdotes, calculated to not regret and indignation at his death. He dined at the dined at the day of his death, and was admonished by Mrs. The dined at the day of his death, and was admonished by Mrs. The dined at the day of his death, and was admonished by Mrs. The dined at the day of his death, and was admonished by Mrs. "We learn that Senor D. WILLIAM BRENT, jr., Charge that his life was in danger. He replied, he did not doubt her friendship nor his danger: but that it was his duty to do so, and his life was nothing compared with the question whether the Government should give way to a lawless mob! On the way to the fatal field, he passed down in front of a file of two hundred armed and disguised men, each throwing out some jeer, or taunt, or threat, and never spoke a word or moved a muscle, with his tooth pick in his hand and mouth. It is not known that he spoke to a human being till after he was shot. A more unprovoked and cowardly murder probably never was perpetrated—at least fifteen muskets were discharged by the Indians, and he fell pierced by three balls."

His excellency to finetuating parties, has given orders for scrupulously avoiding every thing which can have the least tendency to diminish the good understanding between contending parties, has given orders for scrupulously avoiding every thing which can have the least tendency to diminish the good understanding hat the Argentine Contentation, in the structure of the properties. As given orders for scrupulously avoiding every thing which can have the least tendency to diminish the good understanding and the same of the properties. As given orders for scrupulously avoiding every thing which can have the least tendency to diminish the good understanding and the argentine Contentation, in the subject of the properties. As given orders for scrupulously avoiding every thing which can have the least tendency to diminish the good understanding and the argentine contentation, in the subject of the properties. As given orders for scrupulously avoiding every thing which can have the least tendency to diminish the good understanding and the properties. As given orders for scrupulously avoiding every thing which can have the least tendency to diminish the good understanding and the same of the properties. As given orders for scrupulously avoiding tendency the shall and the argentine and the arterious and the arterious and the a directed that the Argentine Government shall be assured it who left Delhi on Sunday, more than forty persons had been brought in by the several posses from different quarters.

tice may require on the occa The only intimations which these files contain bearing or the probability of a termination of the blockade are in an ed torial article of the Gaceta, which speaks simply the sentiment of the Government on the debate on this subject in the British Parliament between Lord PALMERSTON and Sir ROBERT PREL. The Gaceta lays stress on the fact that the Britis Government had not directed the intervention of its Minist in December, 1842, but complains that it had sanctioned that intervention by its subsequent movements, and had never punished Commodore Punvis for his efficient measures which followed: for to the precedent of his interference it ascribes the formation of the foreign legion in Montevideo, and the povement of the French armament which has recently excited so much indignation.

This tone of complaint is simply introductory to a notice of the peaceful objects of Mr. Gonz Ounkly's mission, and the strong expression of a pretended hope that it may be successful. The declaration is still made, however, that the Argen-

tine Government can consent to no arrangement which does not involve the surrender by England and France of all interest in the English and French citizens of Montevid On the 6th of June the new French Minister, M. DEFFAU-

ors, presented his credentials to Governor Rosas. After delivering them, and stating their purport, he added : "My mission is a mission of peace and friendship. I hope that it will effect the consolidation of the good understanding which bappily exists at the present time between France and the been charged with such a duty." Rosas, in replying, used precisely corresponding expressions, adding that the sincere wishes of his Majesty for the prosperity of this Republic would

There have been built at Pittsburg, since the 1st of January